



**Rural District of Holderness**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**

**HEALTH, SANITARY  
ADMINISTRATION and  
HOUSING CONDITIONS  
of the RURAL DISTRICT**

**For the Year 1968**



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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**

**HEALTH, SANITARY**

**ADMINISTRATION and**

**HOUSING CONDITIONS**

**of the RURAL DISTRICT**

**For the Year 1968**



## HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor W. Hodgson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor S. Robinson

Councillors:-

F. J. Addison,  
G. H. Biglin,  
T. Boothroyd,  
G. C. Brocklebank,  
G. Crawforth,  
F. Dalton,  
W. C. Drewery,  
M. L. Hawkins,  
F. G. Hill,  
J. H. Holland,  
R. L. Holtby,  
F. Kirk,  
E. G. E. Land,  
C. E. Mann,  
M. L. Nicholson,  
Mrs. B. Richardson,  
R. Richardson,  
K. Rimmer,  
F. Robinson, (*ex-officio*)  
A. Smith, Rev., (*ex-officio*)  
R. Stephenson,  
G. H. Stothard,  
H. Willingham,  
C. R. Wright.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Chief Public Health Inspector : H. Dyson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. R. Dibnah, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
W. H. Salman, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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# MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

NR. HULL.

May, 1969.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District of Holderness.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration, and vital statistics of the Rural District of Holderness during the year 1968.

As for the past few years, the Council has continued with the provision of Sewage Works, including the completion of Stage III of the Burstwick, Keyingham and Thorngumbald, completion of the Works at Burton Pidsea, Easington, Patrington Haven, Roos and Skirlaugh, Stage I.

The following schemes are in progress -

Bilton/Ganstead/Coniston, - land for the pumping stations is being acquired.

Brandesburton, Catwick, Seaton and Sigglesthorne - planning permission in respect of all sites has now been received, and the District Valuer has been asked to proceed with valuations.

Preston/Paull. Work proceeding on schedule.

Skirlaugh. Stage II proceeding.

Sproatley. Authority given by Ministry to invite tenders.

Withernwick. Contract started 28/12/68, and is on schedule.

In all, Basic Schemes have been completed for 12 villages (Group 1), and schemes for a further 12 are in hand (Group 2).

The remainder of the whole area is divided into two further groups, Group 3, including four villages where no extensive Sewage Works are required, and Group 4, comprising 12 village areas, where it may be possible to provide some type of sewage disposal system. These include the villages of East Garton, Ellerby, Elstronwick, Halsham, Hatfield, Humbleton, Mappleton, Ottringham, Rimswell, Rise, Skeffling and Welwick. When schemes have been agreed, a priority list will be made and a works programme established for the next few years, thus completing the sewerage of the whole district.

Refuse disposal continues to be sited at the disused gravel pit at Burstwick, but its capacity is being exhausted more rapidly than at first thought, owing to increased outside demand.

The thought of an incinerator is seriously suggested.



## POPULATION

A small increase of 80 is given by the Registrar General.

## BIRTH RATE

The birth rate is 16.1 per 1,000 population - an increase of 0.7 per 1,000, but the illegitimacy rate still soars, a third higher than last year.

## DEATH RATE

The death rate of 10.8 per 1,000 is slightly higher than 1967. Infant Mortality Rate is 10.47 per 1,000 live births, 2 per 1,000 less than 1967.

## CANCER

Deaths from Cancer increased again; by 16% in 1968, chiefly due to an increase in Cancer of the Lungs in males, which was 50% higher than last year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Several outbreaks of enteritis occurred; one due to *Salmonella* infection from infected calves occurred in the last quarter of the year. The outbreak was confined to one family, and the infection was traced to its source. A second sporadic outbreak of dysentery due to *Shigella Sonnei* bacteria was found on routine screening, and two more sporadic outbreaks of *Salmonella* enteritis occurred, affecting two separate families, in separate villages, and showing different types of *Salmonella*.

There was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which appears to be raising its head again.

## RAINFALL

The average local rainfall during 1968 was 27.44, compared with 28.87 for the County, and an average of 27.18 for the five years, 1963-1967, for the County. The latter half of the year was exceptionally wet, 15.32 inches, compared with 12.12 for the first six months. The first three months were the driest, with about 1.5 in., with July and September the wettest with over 3.5 inches.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members for their interest and support in all problems during the year.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## POPULATION

The mid-year population is 23,670, as estimated by the Registrar General - a very small increase of 80, compared with the increase in houses. This includes members of the Armed Forces and their families.

## BIRTH RATE

There were 212 live male births, and 170 females, a total of 382, an increase of 16 from last year. Of these, 17 males and 11 females were illegitimate. The birth rate (Crude) is 16.1 per 1,000; 0.7 per 1,000 greater than in 1967.

The birth rates for the last ten years are:-

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
15.39	15.04	16.36	17.28	17.66	19.4	17.71	16.6	15.4	16.1

Comparability Ratio = 1.00. Adjusted Rate, 16.10. The Birth Rate for England and Wales is 16.9 per 1,000.

Illegitimate births, numbering 17 male and 11 female, give an illegitimate rate of 1.18 per 1,000 population, and 7.3 of the live births, approximately 30% greater than last year.



## STILLBIRTHS

One male legitimate and four female legitimate babies were stillborn, a rate of 12.9 per 1,000 total births. The stillbirth rate for England and Wales is 14 per 1,000 total births.

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATE

142 males and 114 females died in 1968, inclusive of residents who died outside the district, for whatever reason. The death rate is 10.8 per 1,000 resident population, 0.4 more than last year. The Comparability Ratio of 1.07 makes the adjusted rate 11.55 per 1,000 population.

The death rate for England and Wales is 11.9 per 1,000 population.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS in 1968 :

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks	3	0	3
4 weeks to 1 year	1	0	1
1-4 years	1	1	2
5-14 years	2	1	3
15-24 years	3	1	4
25-34 years	3	2	5
35-44 years	3	3	6
45-54 years	5	1	6
55-64 years	17	16	33
65-74 years	44	25	69
75 and over	60	64	124
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>256</b>

The table shows the increasing preponderance of male deaths between 45 and 70 years, and therefore the preponderance of women in the later stages of life.

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease is again in the forefront of the causes of all deaths. It caused 87 deaths (34%). Close behind was Cancer, with 51 deaths (20%). Deaths from Arterial disease (including Cerebral Haemorrhage) and others in the Circulatory system accounted for 46 deaths, while diseases of the Respiratory system, such as Pneumonia and Bronchitis etc. caused 25 deaths. These four caused 81.6% of all deaths.

HEART DISEASE caused 34% of all deaths, a rate of 3.65 per 1,000 population. The principal factor in deaths from Heart Disease is undoubtedly Ischaemic Heart Disease, commonly known as Coronary Thrombosis, causing 39 male and 30 female fatalities, and other causes as follows:-

Heart Disease, 87 -	(	Coronary Disease	69	or	80%
34% of all Deaths.	(	Rheumatic	4	or	4.65%
	(	Hypertension	3	or	3.55%
	(	Other forms	11	or	12.7%
			<u>87</u>		

This shows a slight overall increase from 1967.

Coronary disease, or Ischaemic Heart Disease, as we have seen, caused 69 deaths, a rate of 2.9 per 1,000 population, as compared with 2.8 per 1,000 last year. Of the 39 males, 9 died under 65, while 4 women died under 65. Over this age the sexes were fairly equal.

CANCER caused 51 deaths, i.e. 20% of all deaths, and a rate of 2.15 per 1,000 population, a rise of 7 deaths, 0.3 per 1,000 population, and 2.3% of all deaths.

Cancer of the lungs numbered 11 males, almost double the number in 1967, and one woman.

Sites of Cancer deaths and rates of 1,000 population for the past ten years, showing the steady increase.

Year	Breast		Uterus		Stomach			Lungs			Other Sites			Total	Rate per 1,000
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	M.	F.	Rate.	M.	F.	Rate	M.	F.	Rate.		
1958	6	0.30	1	0.05	3	3	0.30	6	1	0.35	10	12	1.10	42	2.1
1959	7	0.34	1	0.05	3	1	0.20	6	0	0.30	8	13	1.0	39	1.9
1960	3	0.14	3	0.14	1	1	0.10	9	1	0.49	13	8	1.02	39	1.9
1961	8	0.39	3	0.15	0	2	0.10	7	0	0.34	9	7	0.39	36	1.7
1962	4	0.18	1	0.05	9	3	0.55	5	1	0.30	16	11	1.51	50	2.3
1963	1	0.05	0	0.00	3	2	0.22	10	0	0.45	13	4	0.85	33	1.5
1964	3	0.13	2	0.09	6	2	0.35	6	0	0.26	13	8	0.92	40	1.75
1965	7	0.31	1	0.05	4	0	0.34	14	1	0.65	15	6	0.90	48	2.10
1966	4	0.17	1	0.04	3	2	0.21	5	1	0.25	10	9	0.76	35	1.47
1967	3	0.12	1	0.04	0	3	0.12	6	1	0.28	18	12	1.0	44	1.76
1968	5	0.22	1	0.04	4	0	0.16	11	1	0.50	16	12	1.18	51	2.15

Over 20,000 deaths from Cancer of the Lung occur per annum, and the numbers are steadily increasing.

We will soon have to add a sentence to the Litany - "From Coronary and Cancer good Lord deliver us."

### MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Four infants died in their first year, all legitimate males, and of these, 3 died within the first week.

The infant mortality rate is 10.47 per 1,000 live births, and the perinatal mortality, i.e., stillbirths (5), plus early neonatal, 1 week old (3), is 20.67 per 1,000 total births.

Two of the infant deaths were due to injury at birth, and 2 to congenital defects and other causes.

#### STILLBIRTHS

One male and four female births were stillborn; all were legitimate, a rate of 12.9 per 1,000 total births.

The Neonatal Mortality Rate (4 weeks old) is the same as the early Neonatal (1 week), i.e., 7.8 per 1,000 births.

#### Age Distribution of Infant Deaths

	MALE			FEMALE		
	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Under one year	4	4	0	0	0	0
Under 4 weeks	3	3	0	0	0	0
Under one week	3	3	0	0	0	0

MATERNAL MORTALITY. No mother died from Pregnancy.

#### CAUSE OF INFANT DEATHS :

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Congenital defects	1	0	1
Birth Injury	2	0	2
Other Causes	1	0	1

# CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE PERIODS, 1968

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Lungs	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cancer - Breast	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Cancer - Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cancer - Blood	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - Others	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	7
	F	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	2	5
Benign Tumours	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Endocrine diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Nervous System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ch. Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hypertensive Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	19
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	14
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cerebro Vascular Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8
Other Circulatory Diseases	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5
Influenza	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Bronchitis Emphysema	M	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	F	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE PERIODS, 1968 (Cont.)

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
Other Diseases Respiration	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal Obstruction	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases, Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disease of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Disease Genito Urinary System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injuries	M	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes, Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill defined Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Motor Car Accidents	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Suicide. Felo de se	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
All Other Causes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	142	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	6	17	44	60
	F	114	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	16	25	64



## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

## SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED

	1968	1967	1966
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2
Whooping Cough	2	7	0
Measles	57	89	62
Pneumonia	5	4	4
Dysentery	4	1	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	2	2	0
Food Poisoning	9	1	0

## INCIDENCE OF PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Quarterly Returns					Ages
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total	
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0	0	1	3
Whooping Cough	0	2	0	0	2	1 - 4 age group
Measles	0	39	18	0	57	1 - 10 age group
Pneumonia	4	1	0	0	5	5, 65+, 15
Dysentery	3	0	0	1	4	15 - 25 age group
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	
Tuberculosis	0	1	1	0	2	
Food Poisoning	0	0	3	6	9	

## TUBERCULOSIS

Two cases occurred in 1968, one female aged 74 and one male aged 53.

	Total new cases		Deaths		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1966	-	-	-	-	
1967	2	-	-	-	
1968	1	1	1	-	

  

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number of cases on Register, 31.12.67	36	27	2	0	65
Notified during 1968	0	1	0	0	1
Brought to notice informally	1	0	0	0	1
Removed by death	1	0	0	0	1
Cured or changed residence	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases on Register, 31.12.68	36	28	2	0	66

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION STATISTICS  
for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	Others under 15	Total	Re- Vaccinations
Number Vaccinated	15	155	30	9	209	17

## IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years	Total	Booster
Diphtheria	240	6	246	521
Whooping Cough	240	1	241	208
Tetanus	240	12	252	539
Polio-myelitis	305	11	316	408
Measles	78	131	209	-

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full laboratory services for the detection of bacterial infection and adulteration of food and drink are available at the Public Health Laboratory Service at Royal Infirmary, Anlaby Road, Hull, telephone number Hull 28541, under the directorship of Dr. McCoy. I am very grateful for his co-operation in examining the numerous samples sent to him in 1968.

Hospital treatment is provided at Hull Royal Infirmary, and annexe at Sutton, Hull Kingston General Hospital, Westwood Hospital, Beverley, Hull Maternity Home, and Driffield Hospital, where there are also full laboratory services, hospital and out-patient clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

The East Riding County Council provides Infant Welfare Clinics, ante-natal clinics in the larger villages, school examination clinics and dental clinics at all the schools. They also provide for the care of expectant mothers, nursing mothers and their infants, including unmarried mothers, and a very efficient ambulance service covers the district. Other services provided include Health Visitors, home nursing and home helps, clinics for vaccination and immunisation services, a Welfare service for the blind, deaf and dumb, and those handicapped by congenital deformity.

Action under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act was not required during the year.

The Seebohm Committee on Social Services published its report on 23rd July, 1968. This report does not concern those Authorities who do not provide social services but its general implications concern housing Authorities.

The immediate point of origin of this Committee was the growing public concern at the increase of juvenile delinquency, and the numerous reports and proposals by official and unofficial bodies on the prevention of crime and the treatment of juvenile offenders, which made the problem one of urgency.

The Committee recommends that the social services should not be considered as separate items, but as an effective family service, which includes housing. A youngster may become delinquent because his granny, who has to live with the family, takes what he considers his rights at home; or the parents may become estranged, causing delinquency in the children. Many of the disabled need housing without steps or stairs - much their biggest housing need.

The Report makes it abundantly clear that adequate housing is fundamental, and that it may be cheaper in terms of money to re-house, and thereby rehabilitate, a family than to have to take even two children into residential care, at £12 a week each. There is also evidence that numbers of people in institutions are capable of living in the community, and when given a real choice would wish to do so. Resources would thus be released for others requiring institutional treatment, and who would be hardly distinguishable from long term hospital patients, vide Minister of Health's new Green Paper,

## SANIATARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## RAINFALL RETURNS FOR 1968 (Beverley and Hornsea average)

Month	Inches	No. of wet days	Average for 5 years
January	1.63	19	1.4
February	1.25	14	1.85
March	1.50	16	1.90
April	2.50	14	2.08
May	2.66	18	2.41
June	2.45	14	4.35
July	3.71	14	1.75
August	1.69	14	3.20
September	4.20	17	2.28
October	2.74	20	3.04
November	2.84	20	2.92
December	2.64	12	2.30

Average annual rainfall, East Riding - 1967 27.18  
1968 28.87

## WATER SUPPLY

The Holderness Rural District is supplied from the Hull Corporation Water Board. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. A typical analysis of a sample is as follows:-

Appearance	- Clear and colourless.
Suspended matter	- Nil.
Odour	- Nil.
Reaction pH	- 7.3
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	- 0.01 parts per million.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	- Nil.
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs at 27°C	- 0.1 parts per million.
Nitrites	- Nil.
Residual Chlorine	- 0.1 parts per million.
Total Hardness Ca CO <sub>3</sub>	- 305.0 parts per million.
Metals Pb. Fe.	- Nil.
Chlorides	- 25.0 parts per million.
Fluorine	- 0.10 parts per million.

## HOUSING

Number of houses completed in 1968

Council built dwellings - 63  
Private enterprise 214

Total Council Houses -

	PREWAR					POST WAR				Total.
	Misc.	4bed.	3bed.	2bed.	1bed.	4bed.	3bed.	2bed.	1bed.	
31st March, 1966	32	16	136	42	10	27	685	199	48	1,196
31st March, 1967	32	16	136	42	10	27	685	235	48	1,231
31st Dec., 1967	32	16	136	42	10	27	685	302	95	1,345
31st Dec., 1968	33	16	138	40	10	27	685	342	117	1,408

	Population	Ratio to Population
31st March, 1966	23,710	1 to 20
31st March, 1967	23,710	1 to 19
31st Dec., 1967	23,790	1 to 17.7
31st Dec., 1968	23,670	1 to 16.8



## FOOD POISONING.

The following General and Family outbreaks occurred:

Two separate and unconnected family outbreaks of *S. Typhi* Murium occurred, both on cattle farms, and due to imported infected calves.

Two connected family outbreaks, but showing different types of *Salmonella*.

One sporadic case of a carrier of *Salmonella* Brandenburg.

With the exception of the carrier, who proved intractable to treatment, all cases recovered satisfactorily.

## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1968

Average height above sea level	26 feet
Area of Holderness Rural District	129,035 acres
Population estimated, mid 1968	23,670
Population estimated, mid 1967	23,710
Excess of births over deaths	126
Number of houses occupied 31.12.68	8,020
Rateable value, 31.12.68	£819,700
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 3,491.

## BIRTHS 1968

Live births	Males	Females	Total	1967	1966
Legitimate	195	159	354	345	385
Illegitimate	17	11	28	21	9
Total	212	170	382	366	394

Illegitimate live births as % of total live births -	7.3	5.73	3.29
Illegitimate live births per 1,000 population -	1.18	0.88	0.38
Birth rate per 1,000 population - Crude	16.10	15.40	16.62
Adjusted	16.29	15.40	16.79

Still Births	1968	1967	1966
Legitimate Male	1	1	5
Legitimate Female	4	2	2
Illegitimate Male	-	-	-
Illegitimate Female	-	-	-
Total	5	3	7

Rate per 1,000 total Births	13.1	8	17.46
Rate per 1,000 population	0.21	0.12	0.29
Rate per 1,000 total births (England and Wales)	14.0	14.8	15.4

## DEATHS

Male	142	130	129
Female	114	118	86
Total	256	248	215
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.80	10.5	9.07
adjusted	11.55	11.55	9.43
Death rate, England and Wales	11.9	11.2	11.70

	1968	1967	1966
<b>INFANT MORTALITY - Deaths of Infants under one year</b>			
Legitimate Male	4	1	9
Legitimate Female	0	7	2
Illegitimate Male	0	1	1
Illegitimate Female	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	10.47	12.5	30.46
Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	11.3	23	28.57
Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	48	111.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales	18	18.3	19.0
<b>NEONATAL DEATHS - under 4 weeks</b>			
Male	3	1	8
Female	0	7	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7.8	21.9	25.38
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales	10.1	12.5	12.9
<b>EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY - 1st week</b>			
Male	3	1	8
Female	0	7	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7.8	21.9	25.38
<b>PERINATAL MORTALITY - Stillbirths plus early neonatal, 1st week</b>			
Male	4	2	13
Female	4	9	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.7	30	42.39
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY</b>			
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	Nil	1	Nil
<b>PRINCIPAL DEATH RATES per 1,000 population</b>			
Heart Disease (87)	3.65	3.85	
Cancer (51)	2.15	1.85	
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Circulatory Disease (46)	1.9	1.5	
Respiratory Disease (25)	1.05	1.01	

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F.R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the year 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

Nr. Hull.

AUGUST, 1969.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I respectfully submit for your consideration and information my annual report for the year 1968, relating to the work of the Public Health Department in the field of environmental health in your Council's area.

### WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by agreement to the Council's district by the statutory undertakers, Hull Corporation, who carried out works of renewal or extension to water mains in 1968 in the rural district as shown in the table below.

3"	1414 yards
4"	1979 yards
6"	4603 yards
12"	5940 yards
Total	<u>13,936 yards</u>

The works detailed were undertaken in 9 parishes with the major works occurring in the parishes of Long Riston and Sigglesworth in the replacement of existing services by larger mains.

A report on the chemical examination of water obtained from the various sources of the undertakers' supplies, is shown below, and indicates the average condition of the supply received.

	River Works	Hull	Dunswell	Cottingham	Springhead	Keld gate Bore
pH value	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	
Alkalinity, as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	168	238	202	236	220	
Free Carbon Dioxide	4	29	20	27	14	
Colour (Hazen units)	4	3	3	3	3	
Turbidity (Silica units)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, N	0.051	0.036	0.007	0.026	0.003	
Albuminoid Nitrogen, N	0.026	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.003	
Nitrous Nitrogen, N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen, N	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.0	
Chlorides, Cl	30	33	22	30	22	
Permanganate Figure, 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Total Hardness, as Ca CO <sub>3</sub>	256	364	264	308	280	
Calcium Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	240	324	240	270	248	



	River Hull Works	Dunswell	Cottingham	Springhead	Keld gate Bore
Magnesium Hardness, as $\text{CaCO}_3$	16	40	24	38	32
Sodium, Na	9.6	13.2	6.8	10.4	6.4
Potassium, K	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.7
Sulphate, $\text{SO}_4$	40	84	46	34	42
Nitrate, $\text{NO}_3$					
Iron, Fe	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Manganese, Mn	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Fluorides, F	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.06
Surface-active material, as Manoxol OT	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Solids, dried at $180^\circ\text{C}$	350	482	366	390	370
Silica, $\text{SiO}_2$	5	5	5	5	5
Phosphate $\text{PO}_4$	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Specific Conductivity, micromhos	510	700	500	580	500

Bacteriological analysis always proved satisfactory, and details shown below represent the average result of 55 samples.

Plate count, Colonies per ml. @ $37^\circ\text{C}$	3.5
Presumptive Coliform Count, M.P.N. Per 100 ml.	Nil
Typical E. Coli. Count, M.P.N. per 100 ml.	Nil

### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

#### DRY REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council operated a fleet of 5 vehicles full time on this service, augmented as required by the spare vehicle if relief labour was available to man the machine.

Delivery of 2 Shelvoke and Drewry 50 Pakamatic machines in July, permitted the scrapping of the last of the 2 Bedford/Gibson Pendulum 18/24 y/s, which had given unbroken service since October, 1958, and enabled us to retain a Bedford/Gibson Pendulum 20/30 as a spare collector.

The fleet now consists of 2 Shelvoke and Drewry '50' Pakamatics (1968), 1 Eagle Crushload '50' (1964), 1 'Derby' Side Loader 12 cu/yds (1966), and 2 Bedford/Gibson 20/30 c/yds (1961). Whilst the Bedford/Gibsons like their predecessors, have given excellent and reliable service, they are now reaching the end of their useful life, and in these days of continuous loading equipment and labour recruiting difficulties, hardly match the needs of such a rapidly expanding community as ours.

As indicated above, the collection service has in the main up to this time been maintained by a fleet of 5 vehicles and a complement of 19 workmen. But continually increasing new housing and the provision of daily services to B.P. Chemicals Co. Ltd., Saltend and increased services to Brandesburton Hospital, together with ever growing demands from holiday camps in summer, have so stretched our resources that only by the extensive working of overtime and the use of the spare vehicle, manned by workmen from the other services, is it now possible to maintain an unbroken service. No further increase in demand can be met with the present resources and it will be necessary to either reorganise the rounds to permit an extra vehicle or crew to share the load, or alternatively progressively change our method, possibly to the use of bin liners with the saving of labour which such a system provides.

Whilst labour wastage is not by general standards severe, replacement of staff is nonetheless difficult as this type of work hardly appeals to the younger workman, and older men find it exacting, with sickness records clearly indicating the difficulty management experiences in maintaining regular crews, familiar with their particular collection rounds.

## NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION

Following the recent completion of some and ultimate completion of other current sewage schemes, it should be possible in the near future to carry out this service by the use of one vehicle and two workmen.

During 1968 for most of the year, both the present vehicles were able to combine some dry refuse collection in their rounds, and although dual purpose collection has never been acceptable to the bulk of our workmen, it is hoped that in the circumstances envisaged in the previous paragraph, it may be possible to operate a dual service on 2 vehicles if in the event a single vehicle service proves uneconomic.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING

This service was maintained during the year with regularity and efficiency with three vehicles in constant use. Some mechanical difficulties were experienced during the year, but the spare vehicle which is now over 15 years old, fortunately met all emergencies in addition to the calls put upon it for the execution of work in connection with casual requests for service both within and without the district.

In spite of the great progress made in the Council's area in the installation of sewerage facilities, demand for the cesspool emptying service does not and is not likely to decrease.

Most of the service demands occur in the more remote areas or from isolated properties which have never enjoyed the facilities of the old combined systems of sewerage disposal installed in all the large built up areas and villages, and which are in most cases so remote as to rule out economical schemes of connections to the new installations.

Figures shown below indicate a total of 6038 loads of sewage collected from various sites during the year and compare in total almost identically to the previous year's figure. Work at sewage works increased considerably and this may be expected to grow with the installation of new schemes.

The sites of origin of the sewage collected were as follows:-

Sewage Works	283 loads
Hire operations	191 loads
Cesspools at private premises	3255 loads
Septic tanks	256 loads
Cesspools at Council Houses	2051 loads
Cesspools in areas of neighbouring Authorities	2 loads

Charges for service were levied as appropriate in the scale of 30/-d per household septic tanks if not exceeding 1 load, otherwise at the rate of 25/-d per hour or 30/-d per hour for premises outside the Council's district. In accordance with the Council's undertaking, approved cesspools were emptied free of charge.

Apart from Hull Corporation, the Council is the only local Authority operating services of this nature in this part of the East Riding, and frequent operations are undertaken in the districts of neighbouring local authorities to remedy problems and situations which must otherwise have caused ultimate embarrassment to the local authorities concerned.

The Council can well feel satisfied at the smooth operation of this service in its own area, the meeting of the needs for which appear to be so completely ignored in many other areas.

Collected sewage continued, as in other years, to pose more problems in its disposal than difficulties experienced in collection operations. Current operation costs are so high that the Council must give priority to the provision of disposal facilities at as many of the sewage disposal works as possible.



## DYKE CLEANSING, SEWER AND OTHER MAINTENANCE WORK

Unfavourable weather conditions hampered dyke cleansing operations at many times during the year, but much cleansing work was achieved and the Atlas machine continued to give highly satisfactory service. Apart from dyke cleansing, the machine was called upon on numerous occasions to assist in excavation works in the cleansing of blocked or impeded sewers, drains, culverts and other piped watercourses, and thereby expeditiously assisted in the economical remedying of situations causing serious nuisance or inconvenience to the public at large.

Calls for assistance in the clearing of blockages in private sewers and drains increased during the year, and, including such work carried out at Council houses, jobs of this nature were undertaken at over 350 sites, involving numerous properties, during the period under review.

Cleansing of dykes was carried out to a total length exceeding 2200 yards and when one considers the work also involved in reaping and bushing at all sites concerned, a considerable output is being achieved by the 3 workmen normally undertaking this work.

Because of the priority demands of the collection services in times of labour shortages, at holiday periods and during sickness absences, the total force of 6 workmen which includes the 3 above, normally engaged on works of this description had all to be used at some time during the year in some skilled or semi-skilled capacity in the collection of both types of refuse, emptying of cesspools or disposal of refuse at tipping sites.

It may not be generally appreciated that unless there was a reserve pool of labour, daily services could not be maintained, for labour allocations in the collection services have not increased with the speed of housing development, and annual holidays of workmen have so increased that the output to be made up in the collection services alone is now equivalent to the annual working time of 2 men. In addition absence because of sickness amounted to well over 300 working days in 1968, and when added to the time to be made up for Bank Holidays represents the annual output of another 2 men.

Inevitably because of labour difficulties, some delays occur in the implementation of some direct labour schemes, but the Council may care to consider the efficient service given to the public in those branches of their services in which they have chosen to give priority, and may regard with satisfaction the services readily available to householders in Holderness which are not available at all in similar areas. Every effort is always made to help the residents of our area in any problem in which they seek help, and it is hoped that local government may never become so remote as not to permit immediate availability of such help.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

Most of the area's domestic refuse was discharged at the Council's tip at Kelsey Hill, Burstwick, although the tip at Aldbrough was used to a small extent. Maintenance of the tip was carried out by 2 operators, using a Drott International Tracked Bucket/Shovel and Track Marshall Bulldozer, but it was found necessary for a large part of the year to allocate an extra workman for booking of loads, which amounted in 1968 to almost 15,000.

From the above figure it will be appreciated that large amounts of trade and other refuse were received during the year, involving considerable work in the Health Department in the recording and accounting processes in the financial aspects of this service.

Free facilities were made available to householders for either the collection of items of refuse not moveable in the routine collection service, or for disposal by householders at the Council's tips. During the year such refuse was removed from 34 premises at the request of householders.



## SALVAGE

Income in 1968 from the sale of salvage was as follows:-

Mixed Paper	£147. 10. 0d.
News Print	£69. 10. 6d.
Fibreboard	£13. 5. 0d.

## VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

By the engagement in the last quarter of the year of a further mechanic, the maintenance staff were able to undertake more involved repairs on the Council's vehicles than hitherto, and in particular this advantage was felt in the repair and maintenance of the Council's tractors.

The recently instituted vehicle replacement fund must in the long term have a marked influence in stabilising the repairs account when the stage is reached whereby vehicles are kept in service no longer than 7 years or appropriately less in the case of the most heavily used vehicles.

The new tyre regulations have made drivers much more conscious of their responsibilities, so much so that extreme diligence and judgement has to be exerted in order to maintain tyre costs within reasonable bounds, as tyre replacements are now demanded in cases where previously more mileage would have been quite safely achieved without any demand for replacement.

Unavoidable, irreparable damage to perfect tyres occurs on refuse tips from time to time however much care is exercised, but it would seem that planning of estate roads must take account of the size of vehicles used today in refuse collection and the difficulties of manoeuvring such a vehicle around acute bends in narrow estate roads and also in passing other large vehicles, coal delivery wagons, etc., using the roads at the same time. In fact, in many such existing situations, it is impossible for 2 such vehicles to pass without one mounting or rubbing tightly against the roadside kerb.

## VERMINOUS PREMISES

As in many previous years no premises infested with vermin associated with dirty or similar conditions were encountered, and use of appropriate insecticides was only required in several cases involving insects of a minor concern in achieving their eradication.

## RODENT CONTROL

The disinfestation service continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, successful treatment being undertaken at 476 premises where rodent infestation was reported or found in routine inspections. Many other miscellaneous jobs were undertaken including the eradication of wasps' nests and other pests, and generally every reasonable request from householders for assistance in problems related to pest control were met as quickly as possible.

Routine surveys were maintained and inspections of premises totalled 2718 during the year.

The contract service for rodent disinfestation treatment continued to expand as agricultural occupiers become more and more aware of the sound economics of preventative methods rather than treatment after heavy infestation has become established.

Our methods and organisation, whilst to some extent perhaps more expensive than those of some of our neighbouring authorities, are designed to completely meet our responsibilities and continue to receive the approbation of the appropriate section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In fact during the year, an invitation was accepted to present a paper on our organisation for the guidance of members of the Advisory Committee Workable Area Group No. 3.

Warfarin mixed in a good quality medium oatmeal base and prepared as required by the operator, gave good results. Only in a few cases was it found necessary to supplement this bait with water soluble preparations.

## INSPECTIONS

### GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply	6
Factories and Workshops	130
Shops Offices and Railway Premises	64
Drainage and Sewerage Schemes	349
Earth Closet Conversions	149
Licensed Houses	37
Nuisances	337
Council's Camp Site, Aldbrough	156
Rodent Control	2852
Clean Air Act	31
Verminous Premises	5
Animal Boarding Establishments	15
Hairdressers	9
Public Cleansing	296

### HOUSING

Public Health Acts, 1936 - 61	309
Housing Act, 1957	176
Improvement Grants	497

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Enquiries	140
Disinfections	Nil

### FOOD RETAIL AND/OR PREPARATION PREMISES

Fried Fish Shops	20
Grocers	83
Butchers and Food Preparation Premises	116
Slaughterhouses	31
Meat and Food Examinations	1551
Food Hygiene	152
Miscellaneous	46
	<u>7586</u>

## NOTICES ETC.

### Notices served:-

Informal Notices	15
Statutory Notices	52

### Notices complied with or work in hand:-

Informal Notices	9
Statutory Notices	36

### Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1968:-

Informal Notices	6
Statutory Notices	16

## FRIED FISH SHOPS

Number of premises	9
Number of premises unsatisfactory	Nil
Number of inspections	20

## FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Total number of factories and Workplaces		102	
Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	84	-	-
Workplaces	46	-	-

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

Number of shops	139
-----------------	-----

Inspections under this Act were combined with those paid in connection with the Food and Drugs Act, and in those small number of cases where staff was employed facilities were found adequate. The great majority of shops are owner occupied in the Council's area and are generally maintained at a high standard.

## HOUSING

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total, including number given separately under (b)

(i) By Holderness R.D.C.	63
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	234

(b) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(i) By Holderness R.D.C.	63
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Inspections of Dwelling houses during the year:-

(1)(a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of Public Health Act, 1936, and/or Housing Acts 1936-57	436
(b) Number of inspections made	982
(2)(a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	20
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	31



2.	Remedy of defects, during the year without service of formal Notices:-	
	Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Council or its officers	63
3.	Action under Statutory powers during the year:-	
A.	Proceedings under Section 9 - 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(a) by owners	3
	(b) by Wolderness R D C. in default of owners	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Section 16 - 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made	38
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	20
	(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices under Section 16 were made	50
C.	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit.	Nil
D.	Proceedings under Public Health Act:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil

Total applications for Council houses amounted to 480 at 31st December, 1968, showing a decrease of 153 on the comparable figure at the same day in 1967. The table below shows the total applications in classified form in items 1 - 4, and item 5 indicates the number of applications from current Council tenants seeking an exchange of houses for a variety of reasons.

(1)	Applications from people living as lodgers in the Council's district	66
(2)	Applications from people living as tenants in the Council's district	283
(3)	Applications from people living as lodgers outside the Council's district	25
(4)	Applications from people living as tenants outside the Council's district	106
(5)	Applications from Council house tenants for exchange of house	100

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Discretionary grants were made for the improvement of 21 houses in 1968, 19 approved applications amounting to a value of £10,116.

A total of £7566 was approved for the payment of 48 standard grants relating to the improvement of 54 houses.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At 31st December, 1968, there were 12 licensed sites in operation as approved under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

## THE COUNCIL'S HOLIDAY CAMP, ALDBROUGH

The site was occupied to full capacity during the season, and activities were carried on satisfactorily with extra labour from the general reserve force supplementing the duties of the warden, particularly in grass cutting and general gardening maintenance.

Whilst the total 257 sites were let continually without voids, it was noted that the rate of turnover of private caravan sales considerably increased, due it appears in the main to the financial difficulty many siteholders were experiencing in maintaining their investment in the current strained economic situation.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.  
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954

Number of registered slaughtermen at 1st January, 1968	26
Number of new licences issued during the year	1
Number of licences cancelled during the year	3
Number of recognised slaughtermen at 31st December, 1968	24

## MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS

During the year under consideration 1548 visits were made to slaughterhouses to inspect a total of 9692 carcasses and their offals. Classified below are the animals as slaughtered in the 13 slaughterhouses in the Council's area.

Bullocks	1188
Cows	6
Pigs	6358
Sheep	2134
Calves	6

## CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number inspected	1188	6	6	2134	6358	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerici						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	10	74	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	188	3	2	63	464	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerici	15.8	50.0	66.6	3.4	8.5	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	233	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis					3.7	
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	

In concluding this report, may I express my thanks and acknowledgement for the support which the Health Committee and members of the Council so generously gave in the furtherance of all the department's work in 1968, and also for the co-operation received from the staff of other departments of the Council.

H. DYSON

Chief Public Health Inspector.





